CARDITA (*CYCLOCARDIA*) *LONGINI*, NEW NAME FOR *VENERICARDIA* (*CYCLOCARDIA*) *NODULOSA* DALL, 1919

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.

In his Catalogue of Shells collected at Panama,[1] C. B. Adams lists the name *Cardita modulosa* (?) Valenciennes[2] under the synonymy of *Cardita affinis* Sowerby.[3] He then offers the following comment:

"Valenciennes quotes Lamarck for the name which he gives to this species, which must therefore be an error for *nodulosa*. But the Lamarckian shell probably belongs to a different species, for it is said to be Australian. The name *nodulosa* is yet farther involved in errors by its reappearance in Reeve's Iconica[4] for a very different species."

Reference to Reeve's work indicates that his species is probably Sicilian,[5] and quite distinct from that of Lamarck. The name *nodulosa* for at least one species of this genus may be therefore considered established.

In 1919 Dall[6] described *Venericardia (Cyclocardia) nodulosa*, and in 1921[7] published as its habitat Santa Barbara to the Coronado Islands. As long as this species was retained in the genus *Venericardia*, Dall's name was valid, but in 1931 Grant and Gale[8] transferred the section *Cyclocardia* to *Cardita*, the result of the discovery of an earlier type designation for the last named genus. A year earlier Stewart[9] had indicated that the affinities of *Cyclocardia* were with *Cardita* rather than with *Venericardia*.

When the present writer called the attention of Mr. John Q. Burch[10] to the need of a new name for this species, the latter

[1] Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., v. 5, p. 264, no. 427, 1852.
[2] Voy. Venus, Moll., pl. 22, f. 2, 1846 (fide Adams).
[3] Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., p. 195, 1832 (fide Adams).
[4] Conch. Icon., v. 1, *Cardita*, pl. 9. f. 44, 1843.
[5] Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., 1843 (fide Reeve, Conch. Icon.)
[6] Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., v. 32, p. 249, 1919.
[7] Bull. U.S.N.M. 112, p. 32, 1921.
[8] Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., v. 1, p. 272, 1931.
[9] Spec. Publ. No. 3, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., p. 150, 1930.
[10] Proc. Conch. Club Sou. Calif., p. 13, Sept. 1944.

tendered him the honor of suggesting the name *Cardita bailyi*, but the present writer doubts whether Mr. Burch's name was legally proposed. In the first place, the proposal was not accompanied by either a description or a bibliographic reference, as required by the International Commission;[11] secondly, the publication in which it was offered is not open to public subscription; and thirdly Mr. Burch himself stated that his name was intended to be used only pending the publication of a permanent name.

Since the present writer has no desire to see his own name perpetuated in that of a species with whose discovery or recognition he had nothing to do, and since he has long felt the need of naming a species after the first writer to discuss the mollusk fauna within the bounds of the state of California as at present constituted, he suggests for this species the name of *Cardita* (*Cyclocardia*) *longini* nom. nov. He does not feel it to be necessary to rewrite Dall's description, or to designate a new type specimen, but wishes only to do belated justice to a pioneer who has been undeservedly neglected, by supplying his name in place of an older one that is no longer tenable.

Concerning José Longinos Martínez, in whose memory the new name has been proposed, little is known. He came to Mexico in 1791 with Sesse y Lacosta and Mocino, and in the same year established a museum of natural history in that city in which the exhibits were arranged according to the Linnean system. The following year, accompanied by a military escort but no other scientific personnel, he made the overland journey from La Paz to San Francisco, sending a shipment of specimens to the archbishop of Seville from the Mission of San Borjas, and officiating as godfather at the baptism of an Indian boy at San Diego, where his name was recently discovered on the baptismal record of the San Diego mission by Mrs. Winifred Davidson, the San Diego historian. Not until 1898 was an English translation of a fragmentary transcription of his report published.[12] The original is not known to exist. The mala-

[11] Opinion, 138.

[12] California in 1792. The Expedition of José Longinos Martínez, by L. B. Simpson. Henry E. Huntington Library, 1938.

cological references in this document are confined to nacres, patelas, and pinas, which obviously are the genera which we call Haliotis, Acmaea, and Mytilus.

In view of the practice of Mexican citizens of using the patronymics of both parents, with the mother's last, the name Longinos rather than Martínez has been chosen for this species, whose geographic range is included within the limits of the area which Longinos explored.

GASTROPOD SHELLS INHABITED BY HAWAIIAN HERMIT CRABS

By DONALD C. G. MacKAY

In the course of a study of the behavior of the hermit crabs *Calcinus herbstii* de Man and *Clibinarius zebra* Dana at the Marine Laboratory of the University of Hawaii at Waikiki Beach during the year 1941–42, the writer had occasion to note the species of mollusks inhabited by hermit crabs of the species mentioned. For assistance in the identification of the mollusks he is greatly indebted to Mr. Jens M. Ostergaard and to Dr. Charles Howard Edmondson, both then of the Department of Zoölogy of the University of Hawaii.

The literature contains references to the shells typically inhabited by various species of hermit crabs in Hawaii. For example, Edmondson (1933) states that *Aniculus strigatus* Herbst is usually found occupying the shells of a species of *Conus*, a situation that is made possible by a dorso-ventral constriction of the body of the hermit crab. In the case of *Dardanus punctulus* (Olivier), the largest hermit crab in Hawaii, he states that large specimens of the species are often taken at a depth of a few fathoms and are usually found occupying the shells of a large triton, *Charonia tritonis* (Linnaeus). *Dardanus asper* (de Haan) and *D. deformis* (Milne Edwards) characteristically occupy shells of *Turbo intercostalis* Menke, or else those of a species of *Tonna*. Another and un-